

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY.

NEW STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery.—COENOT OF MONTE CRISTO—LOST SON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE WHITE FAWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—A FLAME OF LIGHTNING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—PARENTS AND GUARDIANS—FRENCH DUTY, &c.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—THE GRAND DECEASE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 555 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT, SINGING, DANCING, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—SONGS, ECCECROTICITIES, &c.—LAL—HELL—L. N.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, ECCECROTICITIES, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—BALLET, FAROE, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIO VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.

IRVING HALL.—GRAND CONCERT.

CENTRAL PARK THEATRE, Seventh avenue.—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

TERRACE GARDEN.—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

MR. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE FOLLIES OF A NIGHT—GIRLAND.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—BURLESQUE OPERA—ALADDIN—CAMILLE—PADDY MILLS' BOY.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

New York, Monday, June 22, 1868.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, June 21.

Prince Napoleon left Pesth for Constantinople. The English House of Lords is likely to reject the Irish Church bill. The Cretan exiles in Athens made a friendly demonstration at the United States Consulate.

Five-twenty, 77, in Frankfurt.

By mail we have special correspondence from London, with newspaper reports, embracing very interesting details of our cable despatches to the 11th of June.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Late telegraphic advices from Haiti and St. Domingo state that Salnave had defeated the rebels in a desperate engagement outside Port au Prince. Faubert and Nissage had joined the besieging party with their forces and a large supply of war munitions had been landed for them at Jacmel. Cabral was at Jacmel on his way to join the revolutionists, in revenge for Salnave's protection to Baez, of St. Domingo. Baez was in great uneasiness, as Salnave's fall will insure his own, and he was administering the government in a most despotical manner.

A collision occurred on Lake Erie, thirty miles from Cleveland, on Saturday night, between the steamer Morning Star, bound for Detroit, and the bark Cortland. Both vessels were sunk, and of thirty-three persons, passengers and crew, on both vessels, only thirty-two are known to have been saved. They were picked up by the steamer R. N. Rice; but another boat belonging to the Morning Star is still out and may contain more survivors. Among the list of passengers on the Morning Star are S. A. Thorpe and W. H. Smith, of New York, and two Misses Patchen, of Troy, N. Y., the two last being mentioned among the missing.

Our Panama letter is dated June 13. The rainy season had set in very mild. A severe shock of earthquake visited Chiriqui on the 1st inst. Mr. Rice, the American Consul at Aspinwall, had departed for home without officially appraising the President of the State of Panama of the fact, and the Vice Consul, whom he left in charge, is consequently not recognized as the *de facto* Consul by the State authorities, although instructions have been received from Bogota requiring an acknowledgment in such cases some time before. The works of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company on the island of Tabago are to be removed to Challo.

Chief Justice Chase, in conversation recently, expressed himself anxious for the withdrawal of troops from the Southern States before the election in order that the country might see how the people will vote when unswayed by bayonets.

The new Tax bill reported by the House Committee on Ways and Means proposes to make the tax on whiskey sixty cents per gallon, on snuff and tobacco thirty-two cents per pound, and on cigars as it is at present; and to tax banks and bankers one-twelfth of one per cent each month on the average amount of their deposits, one twenty-fourth of one per cent each month on their capital beyond the average amount invested in United States bonds, one-sixth of one per cent each month on the average amount of circulation, and three per cent on government deposits.

Minister Burlingame and his Chinese associates spent the early part of last evening at General Grant's residence, where they met the ministers of England, France, Russia, Prussia, Greece and Mexico, Speaker Colfax, Reverend Johnson and other distinguished personages. After leaving General Grant's Mr. Burlingame and his associates visited Judge Chase, where they were entertained by the Chief Justice and his daughters.

The foundation stone of the new Catholic cathedral of Brooklyn, to be erected on Lafayette avenue, was laid yesterday, at half past four o'clock in the afternoon, by Bishop Lynch, in the presence of several other bishops and a large number of clergymen. Thousands of people were present. Archbishop McCloskey preached the sermon. At St. Stephen's church Rev. Mr. McVey preached a sermon on "The Joy over Repentant Sinners." Rev. James B. Dunn preached his farewell sermon at the Central Presbyterian church in Fifth street, near Broadway. The ladies of the church have presented him with funds sufficient for a trip to Europe and back.

The authorities of the Danish island of St. John, W. I., have determined to make an example of the slaves who revolted recently.

An excursion wagon containing about twenty-five persons was run away by the team attached to it, on Graham avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, and upset, the whole party being thrown into the street, and seven or eight of them being dangerously injured.

The buildings now being erected at Jones' Wood for use during the Schencktest are very substantial, and will cost \$50,000.

A London banker, named George W. Belding, of the firm of Belding, Keith & Co., No. 50 Lombard street, London, England, committed suicide yesterday morning in his cell in Ludlow street jail, where he was confined on civil process. His firm, which did a large American business, failed some time ago, and he telegraphed a Boston creditor that he would come to this country for the purpose of effecting a compromise. On his arrival the Boston creditor immediately caused his arrest. His wife and two children are momentarily expected from England.

An unknown man entered the front hall of Father Quinn's residence, No. 15 Barclay street, yesterday morning, and sitting down against the door blew his brains out with a pistol.

Five cases of sunstroke occurred in this city and one in Brooklyn on Saturday, two in this city proving fatal.

A mail dog was killed in Washington street on Saturday afternoon.

Two men were drowned in Harlem river, near Farmer's Bridge, while out rowing on Sunday.

A young woman, named Ann Moran, was arrested in Brooklyn on Saturday night, on suspicion of having murdered Bridget Coffey, at the tenement house No. 4 Tinty street.

The Platform and the Candidate for the Times.

If the Democratic Convention should indulge the hope of defeating the radicals and their candidate in the Presidential election by nominating a second or third rate military man, or by taking, by way of compromise, some comparatively obscure Senator or other politician, it will be woefully disappointed; or if it should go before the people with a platform based upon the exploded ideas of the past the party will be laughed at and defeated. The Democrats, with all the conservative elements of the country combined, have as fair a prospect of electing a President and a majority of Congressional representatives as any party ever had. The reaction against the radicals has set in all round; but popular sentiment is sensitive and at times capricious, and a mistake on the part of the Democrats in constructing their platform and selecting their candidate may change the current. However much the people may be disgusted with radicalism, General Grant has claims upon popular favor which might prove formidable should the Democratic Convention act unwisely.

What, then, are the living issues of the day and who would be the strongest man for the democratic or conservative nominee? This is the whole question in a concise form. Slavery is dead and buried, never to be revived again by any chance. The extreme States rights doctrine, as protecting and covering slavery, which brought on the rebellion, belongs also to the past and has no application to the present or future. Negro suffrage has been conceded everywhere as an element in the government and the country will never retreat from that ground, whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the qualification of voters or the right of States to regulate the suffrage. Besides, the fourteenth amendment to the constitution decides this question of suffrage, leaving it with the States and regulating the representation in Congress according to the number of voters admitted by each State. Although Congress may assume to regulate the suffrage under the reconstruction acts, it cannot set aside the right belonging to and conceded by this constitutional provision. The question of negro suffrage, then, is settled and is no longer a living issue. We say settled, because the constitutional amendment, though not yet proclaimed, will become an undoubted fact. These dead issues about the negro were the capital of the democratic party in former times, but cannot be any longer, unless the party should be so stupid as to attempt the revival of anything so obsolete and impracticable. The struggle now is between constitutional government and the despotism of a Congressional oligarchy or military rule. We are passing through a remarkable phase in our political existence, when it is to be decided whether we shall, after a great civil war and a revolution, go back to the constitution and again get under its protecting aegis, or continue to act outside of it, as Thad Stevens and the other radicals are acting. That is the question and issue politically at the present time.

But there is another mighty question, and one that comes directly to every man's pocket—the question of our national finances. Mr. Pendleton, the prominent Presidential candidate of the Western democrats, has attained his popularity chiefly and is urged mainly on his supposed financial views. But he has one idea only—one that is the sum and substance of all his speeches and conversations—the payment of the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks as long as greenbacks may be the currency. He seems to know or think of nothing else. This, however, is not a practical question just now. It is a mere theory and cannot be an issue for some time to come. As long as we have a paper currency the five-twenties will be bought up by the government at their market value, and whenever we return to specie payments they will be paid for in specie at whatever they may be worth on the market. They have twenty years to run, and before they become due we shall in all probability be on a specie basis. At all events, it is a question of the future and has no practical bearing at present. Several Presidential elections will take place and several administrations will pass away before this question will come up practically, and then we suppose Mr. Chase as well as Mr. Pendleton, if both be alive, would carry out the law in letter and spirit. We do not understand that Mr. Pendleton is opposed to specie payments whenever that can be reached without injury to the country, and we have no reason to believe Mr. Chase would bring a general revolution and trouble upon us by forcing specie payments when the country is not prepared for such a measure. Mr. Pendleton is a mere financial theorist, as far as we know, for he has never been tried; but Mr. Chase has shown his financial ability in furnishing means on the most unprecedented scale to carry on the war. In fact, the country is as much indebted to him for conquering the rebellion, through his skill in raising the most stupendous sums of money required, as to General Grant and all the other generals, and, perhaps, more so. Have we not reason to believe, then, that a man who could accomplish so much in such an extraordinary crisis is the very statesman we want to bring us out of our present financial difficulties? The negro and negro suffrage, as we said before, are not the living questions of the day, but they are the adjustment of the national finances and the restoration of civil authority over the military, with the supremacy of the constitution over all the land.

We maintain, therefore, that Mr. Chase represents more closely and in the highest manner the real and living issues before the country. We know from the most direct source—from his own language and from his conduct on the impeachment trial, and his resistance to military despotism in the South—that Mr. Chase is opposed to military government in time of peace; that he regards it as dangerous to civil liberty; that he is for the immediate re-establishment of the Southern States to their political relations and equality with the other States; that he advocates a reduction of taxation and the greatest economy; that he would apportion taxes so as to bear as lightly as possible on labor, and that no one is more determined to preserve the public credit. Then he is a statesman of large views and ripe experience, in whose administration the people of every party would feel satisfied and secure. As to his adaptability as a candidate there can be no doubt. In addition to obtaining the vote

of the democratic party he would get a large vote from the republicans, as well as from those conservatives who affiliate with no particular party. The question for the Democratic Convention to decide, consequently, is simply this:—Will it take Mr. Chase and win, or will it take some third or fourth rate military man or some obscure politician as a compromise and lose the election? Shall we have peace, constitutional government and the supremacy of civil law, or shall we be governed by an unscrupulous oligarchy and military despotism? The solution of this momentous question depends upon the Democratic Convention to be held in this city on the Fourth of July.

The Suicidal Mania Not Yet Ended.

Four cases of self-murder in one day—three in this city and one near West Hoboken, New Jersey—inform us that the suicidal mania is not yet ended. At an early hour yesterday morning George W. Belding, a London banker confined in the Ludlow street jail on a charge of attempting to defraud his creditors, was discovered lying dead on the floor of his room, a ghastly wound in his throat and a razor lying near by telling how and with what the deed was done. At a somewhat later hour an unknown man ascended the steps of a Catholic divine's residence, pushed open the unfastened door, then, seating himself down, placed the barrel of a pistol against his head and fired the charge. The ball passed through the brain, and the wretched being fell upon the floor a corpse. All that is known of the third case that occurred in this city is that the body of a man who is supposed to have committed suicide was lying at the Morgue. The last case is that of a man who hanged himself on the plank road between West Hoboken and Secaucus. Such is the record of one day in this city and immediate vicinity. The suicide of the banker was evidently the result of aberration of mind caused by his position; but, except from conjecture, we know nothing of the others. To what extent this epidemic of self-murder will go we cannot even imagine. It has become the custom now for a human being to seek refuge from troubles of all kinds in death, and it would appear as if all remorse and teachings against this method of fleeing from known evils were wholly lost. That moment of reflection which would save the soul of a mortal from a terrible crime is never had, and so the spirit is launched into eternity wholly unprepared, from the very manner of its departure, to meet that God who placed it in the body. There must be something wanting in our philosophy and some unexplained demand in our religion that renders men and women so reckless of the lives that are not their own, and that, though they can take, they can never give.

The Public Domain.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, in a circular letter addressed to the numerous land offices scattered throughout the country, gives some directions and makes certain suggestions which are of importance. It directs these officials to prepare from time to time statements of the adaptability of the public lands to agriculture and to mining. All facts which will throw any light upon these subjects or aid science in her work of making them profitable, and thus insuring to the benefit of the republic, are desired by the department. These instructions are well timed. As the Commissioner suggests in the letter, a very large part of the public domain is undervalued and unappreciated. Lands which, with a small amount of scientific labor, can be made to support a large population, are regarded as being worthless, simply because no researches and discoveries have been made tending to show in what manner and by what means they can be rendered cultivable. And the same must be said of our mineral lands. That there is an amount of gold and silver almost beyond calculation in this country we feel perfectly assured; but in what manner this vast wealth is to be made available at as early a period as possible science has not yet ascertained. If the directions of the Commissioner are faithfully and intelligently carried out we believe that lands which are now looked upon as barren and worthless will in a few years add considerably to our agricultural resources, and that mines which have been abandoned as exhausted or profitless will be worked again scientifically, to the profit of the owners and the mineral wealth of the republic.

Our Securities Looking Up in Wall Street.

Thus far in the season speculative dullness has prevailed to an unusual extent on the Stock Exchange, if we except government securities, for which there has been a heavy investment and foreign demand since impeachment was killed by the first vote in the Senate. Now, however, signs of animation are becoming visible in the dealings in railway shares, and Reading and Cleveland and Pittsburg are leading the upward movement, the bulls being meanwhile as hopeful as the bears are disappointed. But the main volume of business will continue to be in our national securities, which are relatively far cheaper than any of the speculative stocks. The time is close at hand when the supply of bonds will be stopped by reason of all the seven-thirty notes being funded, and the effect of this in the face of the heavy demand now being experienced is easily foreseen. The inquiry for five-twenties in Germany is particularly active, and on Saturday they were quoted on the Frankfurt Bourse as high as 77, including the accrued interest, which is not counted in the London quotation.

On the 1st of the present month there were little more than a hundred millions of seven-thirty notes outstanding, and by the 1st of July nearly the whole of this amount will have been converted into five-twenty bonds, and the gold-bearing debt will thus have practically reached its maximum. The natural operation of this in stimulating the demand for bonds will be increased by the disbursement in July by the Treasury of nearly thirty-two millions of coin in payment of interest on the public debt and about eight millions more in redemption of the bonds of 1843, which mature on the 1st proximo. Simultaneously there will be thirty millions, more or less, will be disbursed by the banks and other corporations throughout the country in payment of their semi-annual interest and dividends, and much of the aggregate will in like manner seek reinvestment in our national securities, while under

the combined influences affecting them it will be strange if they do not permanently command a higher market value than they have hitherto done, both at home and abroad. Meanwhile the signs of the times in Wall street are encouraging.

The Veto of the Arkansas Bill—Mr. Johnson's Presidential Programme.

Mr. Johnson has vetoed the bill entitled "An act to admit the State of Arkansas to representation in Congress." His veto message (published in yesterday's HERALD) being but a repetition of his well known views and policy of reconstruction, detailed in numerous other vetoes, need not here be reproduced. We dismiss the law and the logic of his propositions for a more practical consideration of the subject. We propose, in short, to consider this veto as Mr. Johnson's king of trumps aimed to catch the jack of the Democratic National Convention, and we infer that he will play his queen within a day or two for the same purpose in a veto of the bill providing for the restoration of six others of the rebel States.

Mr. Johnson, among his objections to this Arkansas bill, objects to it because, with the enabling acts of Congress, it assumes to regulate the right of suffrage in one of the States of the Union as in a Territory, which he declares a usurpation of power. He also objects to that provision of this Arkansas radical constitution which binds every voter by the test oath, accepting "the civil and political equality of all men." He says that a large proportion of the electors, if not a majority, in all the States do not accept or believe in the practical equality of Indians, Mongolians or negroes with the race to which said electors belong, and that "if the voters of many of the States, North and West, were required to take such an oath there is reason to believe that a majority of them would remain from the polls rather than comply with its degrading conditions." The results of the last State elections in Ohio, New York and Michigan on negro suffrage emphatically sustain Mr. Johnson on this question of universal equality. But how will his opinions tally with those of Mr. Chase? Not at all. This message reads, in fact, like an appeal to the Democratic Convention on negro suffrage against Chase and in favor of Johnson. We may say, too, that if this Arkansas bill shall fall to pass the Senate, as it has passed the House, by a two-thirds vote over the veto, Mr. Chase may retire and Mr. Johnson may come forward; for with the failure of this bill the other bill of the same character will fail, and thus the work of Congress on Southern reconstruction will be all upset and the whole case will be reopened, and for a bold stand against negro suffrage and negro equality and a tremendous battle the field will be open to the democracy under the banner of Johnson.

But as these restoration bills will doubtless be passed over the President's objection, and as with their final passage seven of the ten outside rebel States will be restored to Congress and to a voice in the Presidential election, and as their restoration will involve the proclamation, by act of Congress if necessary, of article fourteen as part of the constitution, and as this will settle the reconstruction question, the civil rights question and the suffrage question, we shall have reconstruction, negro suffrage and negro equality thrown out of this contest. The controlling subject, then, will be the money question, and here Johnson must give way to Chase. On suffrage the antecedents and record of Chase will be needed to give the democracy anything like a prospect of success in the South; while on the money question they need the name of Chase to give them the floating balance of power East and West. The Democratic Convention, unless prepared, hit or miss, to nominate Johnson, should not permit his vetoes on negro suffrage to damage Chase. The veto views of Johnson, it may be said, apply to the epoch before the Flood; the record of Chase identifies him with the fixed facts of the present day. Thus while Chase is a live man Johnson may be called a dead man.

The republicans, from sheer necessity, were driven to the nomination of General Grant, a man who did not seek and did not want the Presidency. The democrats, from sheer necessity, are drawn towards Mr. Chase, a man who has been seeking the White House and who does want it very much. It has been said that when a man gets the buzzing bee of the White House in his ear he can hear no other sound, and that the only way to relieve him of the insect is to drown it in oil. However this may be, no objection can be made to Mr. Chase that he is seeking the office, when from his superior claims and qualifications the office is seeking him. It is to be regretted, when a letter or a speech from Mr. Johnson would bring over to Chase the weight and power of the administration, a veto message is sent to Congress amounting to an official remonstrance against the Chief Justice on negro suffrage, and this, too, when negro suffrage may be counted out. The President's consistency, we may be told, is an important thing; but we all understand it. These restoration bills are abominations; but let us get in these outside States, head or feet foremost, and they will soon right themselves. We were led to believe that the President had concluded to permit these bills to slip through by default rather than put in a veto or any anything to the prejudices of Mr. Chase on negro suffrage. In pleading the doctrine that this is "the white man's government," Mr. Johnson broached the soundest philosophy; but in making this issue at this time on negro suffrage he forgets the fixed facts before us—the claims of Mr. Chase and the necessity of securing to the democracy all the reinforcements he may be able to command. In a word, this Arkansas veto message, while it is calculated to damage Chase, will hardly help Johnson in Tammany Hall or the democracy in search of a candidate.

DISASTROUS ACCIDENT ON LAKE ERIE.—We are having an epidemic of fatal accidents at the present time. The last and most fatal case is a collision on Lake Erie between the steamer Morning Star, from Cleveland, Ohio, bound for Detroit, Mich., and the bark Cortland, which took place at about eleven o'clock on Saturday night. Our despatches announce that twenty persons are missing, and among them are several women. This last named fact renders the accident particularly distressing in its results. Most men have some knowledge of swimming and can do much by their own exertions towards saving their lives; but

with women the contrary is the case. Thus, whenever a vessel is sunk at sea and a number of their sex is on board, their danger of being lost is always considerable. We trust that the hope of some of the missing ones being saved may be realized, and we also trust that if the collision was caused by the negligence of any one on board of the steamer or bark he may (if among the saved) be held to a strict accountability for this last and terrible catastrophe.

The Thirty-first Anniversary of Queen Victoria's Accession—The London Celebration.

We published yesterday a full telegraphic account of the London celebration on the preceding day, June 20, of the thirty-first anniversary of the accession of her Majesty Queen Victoria I. to the throne of England. This anniversary was honored throughout the British dominion by appropriate royal salutes. It was observed as a universal holiday in the metropolis. The special feature of the celebration was a grand review at Windsor Park of the volunteer troops. The troops in line numbered twenty-seven thousand men of the different arms of the service, and while being reviewed by her Majesty and a brilliant suite of generals and officers of the royal household presented an extraordinary scene of splendor and enthusiasm.

The marked enthusiasm with which the Queen and the royal family were greeted by the immense throng of the people at Windsor Park is a significant indication of a revival of old-fashioned loyal attachment to the person of the British sovereign. The deference which her Majesty has lately shown to the universal popular wish that the royal widow should at length emerge from the seclusion into which inconsolable grief at the loss of the Prince Consort in 1861 had, as it were, buried her alive; the good sense with which the Queen has evinced a disposition to let Parliament govern, particularly in reference to vexed questions of Church reform, while she is content to reign; the happy and prompt issue of the Abyssinian war; the reaction after the violent French excitement, of which the attempted but fortunately unsuccessful assassination of Prince Alfred was a terrible symptom; and, we must perhaps add, the recent popularity which Victoria I., Queen regnant of Great Britain and Ireland, sixth sovereign of the House of Hanover and Queen of Hindostan, has won by adding to every other title which she possesses that of a royal author—all these causes unite in accounting for the hearty and somewhat unwonted demonstrations of loyalty on the part of the British people last Saturday towards the successor of William IV. It is a long time since the people have shouted so enthusiastically as on this occasion, "God save the Queen!"

Lopez and His Amazons.

We yesterday published a telegram of June 20, from Paris, communicating the news from the special correspondent of the *Moniteur* that the allied forces, after repeated efforts, have given up the task of attempting to carry Humaita by storm, and now propose to reduce the city by starving out the garrison. The telegram alludes to the impression of the *Moniteur's* special correspondent that the prospects of Paraguay have materially brightened, and to his statement that the unity of the people of all political opinions which has recently been brought about in that country has supplied President Lopez with resources for prolonging the war indefinitely against his powerful enemies.

Our own Rio Janeiro correspondent, whose letter of May 26 we also published yesterday, gives the key to one secret of the brightened prospects of Paraguay. It appears that Lopez is arming the women! It is reported that four thousand women are already in arms upon the Tebicuari, under the command of Brigadier General Eliza Lynch, "the spunky Irish woman, who is said to be the real ruling spirit of the war, the management of which is actually in the hands of her two brothers." The headquarters of General Eliza Lynch are in the rear of the principal fort across the Tebicuari, the immediate defence of that pass being entrusted to Lieutenant Colonel Marguerita Ferreira and Captainess Anita Gill, with their commands of women, while a division under Colonel Herreiro is posted so as to attack in flank the invaders, should they perchance drive back the Amazonian Marguerita and Anita. Women are also charged with the duty of guarding the country and forwarding supplies to the male camps.

Thus while the question of women's rights is still open to discussion in France, England and the United States, it seems to have been practically settled in Paraguay. The old legend to which the river Amazon owes its name, and which has been repeated by La Condamine, D'Orellana, Father Gill, Humboldt and all other South American travellers since the days of Pizarro, relative to the alleged existence of a community of female warriors on or near the upper waters of the Amazon, is about to be realized upon the great river of La Plata. Some future Paraguayan sculptor may yet rival the ancient Greek artists, so many of whose most exquisite works were representations of the battles of those Amazons whose traditional abode was in the country adjoining the Caucasus.

The Duke and the Sword in England.

The Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the English army, presided at the annual dinner in aid of the *Newspaper Press Fund* in London, on the 6th of June, in presence of a crowded assemblage, made up for the most part of members of the military profession. "Bull Run" Russell, with two or three others, were the only newspaper writers in the room. His Royal Highness, the head of the army, saw that this unusual display required explanation, and he proceeded to give it in the following words:—"Professionally, I am placed at the head of one of the great services of the State, not connected with any politics, and who may be supposed not to take that great interest in the institutions of the country which every citizen of a State ought to take. Now, I am come here this evening to prove, as far as lies in my power, that the army and the other institutions do take interest in these matters. The fact of the head of one of these professions coming here to-night is an earnest and visible proof that such a view is no mere matter of phrases and words, but is a fact and a reality."

When we call to mind the fair barrier of

discipline and etiquette by which a subject of Great Britain who became a soldier has been separated from his fellow who wielded the pen, as well as from the influence of newspapers, from the days of "Memory" Woodfall to the time of the late Joseph Hume and Richard Cobden, we must certainly accept this graceful capitulation of the sword to the pen as a most remarkable evidence of the solid progress of free thought towards the realization of municipal amalgamation and a universal suffrage under the Queen. We trust that General Grant will make a note of the words of the Duke of Cambridge.

The Peaceable Condition of the South.

With the undoubted causes for irritation and excitement which exist in the unreconstructed States it is a marvel how the Southern people keep so quiet and peaceable. Born with a love of freedom at once deep and ineradicable, and inheriting a repugnance to military oppression which the war of the Revolution developed and nurtured, we have seen them sitting quietly down for the past three years and peaceably submitting to the yoke of the conqueror. Government changes their military dictators with all the facility of a prestidigitator, simply a "Hi, presto!" being all that is required to displace a Sheridan and install a Hancock; it upsets a Pope and out pops a Meade; and the people, save a few sputterings in some of the newspapers, are scarcely heard to murmur. Their civil officers are removed as easily as a Bergen farmer would cut down his dandelions in the fall. The military regulators change at pleasure all local officers—the mayors, sheriffs, aldermen, judges, and even the juries, peppering the boxes of the latter occasionally with a sprinkling of blacks, thus savoring justice with a spice that must be extremely agreeable to any decent white man's taste. In short, the military authority in the South is absolute, penetrating social as well as public life and every branch of society. Yet there is no trouble. The Southern people do not complain loudly. They are the most obedient people in the world, and there is no more peaceable country on the face of the globe than the South. Still, these people are called rebels and ex-rebels, and the radicals hold them up as monsters unsuitable for political consideration and even unfit for Christian burial. They even dispute their right to bestow the graves of their fallen warriors with the garlands of remembrance and love. But any one who visits the South at this time and examines for himself will find that those who fought the fiercest in fair fight against each other—from the North and from the South—are now the warmest friends, and all business enterprises undertaken in an honest and trustworthy spirit by Northern "boys in blue" are cordially welcomed and encouraged by Southern "boys in gray." It is the miserable, whining, hypocritical "carpet-bagger" who creeps into the South, like a thief at midnight into a dwelling, steals all he can lay his hands on, poisons the minds of a credulous people, and then crawls away, leaving the trail of his pestiferous presence to mark the path he has taken, who is now working the greatest evil to the Southern country. It is time the incense was raised from that fair land and her people allowed again to enjoy that liberty which their Revolutionary fathers fought to attain, and which has been chastened and refined and rendered more appreciable by the terrible ordeal they have recently passed through.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday.—The following is a record of the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, as indicated by the thermometer at Hutton's pharmacy, 215 Broadway, Herald Building:—

3 A. M.	61	3 P. M.	84
6 A. M.	75	6 P. M.	90
9 A. M.	81	9 P. M.	78
12 M.	83	12 P. M.	78
Average temperature 79.0			
Average temperature Saturday 80.0			

A BAD FALL.—Fanny Hersfeld, a girl of eighteen years of age, while playing on the piazza in front of her house, No. 181 Madison street, fell to the sidewalk and broke both of her arms.

SERIOUSLY HURT.—Michael Dougherty, a boy of five years of age, fell from the attic window of No. 53 Avenue D, between the 10th and 11th streets, and was seriously injured. It is said the boy's mother was drunk at the time of the occurrence.

FIRE IN HOE'S FOUNDRY.—Shortly before two o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in Hoe's foundry, corner of Sheriff and Broome streets. Put out with a few pails of water. Trifling damage.

FIRE IN MANGIN STREET.—Shortly after two o'clock yesterday morning a fire took place at No. 15 Mangin street, in stables occupied by John Delany. The horses got out in safety. The damage done to the building is about \$750. No insurance.

FIRE IN FLETCHER STREET.—About ten o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the third floor of the building No. 41 Fletcher street, jointly occupied by Goldthwait & Overton, Pierre L. Pierce and M. L. Raynon as a shipchandler's warehouse. The fire was promptly extinguished, the damage being principally by water.

HURT IN A ROW.—Joseph O'Brien, living at No. 275 First avenue, yesterday got into some trouble with a party of roughs in Avenue A, when an altercation took place and O'Brien during the difficulty had his jaw broken. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

FATAL RAILROAD CASUALTY.—On Saturday night Raymond Santer, a boy whose parents live at No. 207 Avenue D, was run over by one of the Avenue B cars and so severely injured that he subsequently died in Bellevue Hospital, whether he had been conveyed by the police.

TWO MEN DROWNED.—A party of four men yesterday morning went out rowing on the Harlem river and when they were near Farmer's bridge the boat upset and two men named Albert Bernstein, aged twenty and residing at No. 126 Second street, and Henry Morel, aged twenty-one, and living at No. 74 Rector street, were both drowned. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

A DISOBTED EXCURSIONIST.—One of the gentlemen we forbear to mention names—who left this city on Monday evening last for Chicago on the excursion train to the Saengerfest returned yesterday morning. He is a member of a prominent New York singing society, was assigned an important place in the chorus and started from here with a purse plentifully stocked with the needful and a trunk well supplied with apparel of the latest pattern. He came back with looks "at forlorn," with clothes "all tattered and torn," with beard neither "shaven nor shorn," and not even combed, one of his coat tails missing, his money all scattered he knows not where, his expensive wardrobe in possession of some one he knows not who and his beautiful voice gone he knows not whither. He is back home, perfectly disgusted with the excursion to Chicago, and is heaping curses mountains high upon those in charge of the arrangements, yet receives only laughter for his pains and ridicule, instead of sympathy for his losses. To be just, however, it is due to truth to say the excursionist became disgusted not with the "Garden City of the West," but on the road, that Van Wert was the killing point for all the pleasure within and surrounding him, that feeling the want of a good washing while at Van Wert he plunged into the pond of rat water covering the environs of that rural retreat of deer and timberland, and causing a severe cold and loss of his outward covering all of which, together with the exciting scenes in the cars during motion, so broke his patience that when the excursionist train arrived at the Port Wayne depot, in Chicago, on Thursday, he stepped from the cars and at once got upon another train ready to depart, and Sunday morning saw him back in New York a wiser man, contrary to the saying, "a hapless man." His sudden arrival being unexpected, he was fortunately saved the tortures of a "grand reunion."